

Labour's Haifa Branch favours elections delay

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — The Secretariat of the Haifa District Branch of the Labour Party yesterday called on the Party Centre to postpone the elections for a year.

In resolutions adopted following two sessions attended by Labour Minister Yosef Almog, the Branch, which is the party's largest, expressed the opinion that the postponement was desirable to enable the parties to reorganize internally, draw the lessons of the war and revise their lists of candidates for the Knesset and the local authorities. The Secretariat recommended that the Party Centre approach the leading political circles to canvass broad political support for the postponement.

The Secretariat also called on the Government to agree to enter peace negotiations forthwith, but to delay the elections in order to obtain the nation's verdict. If agreement on peace contracts is achieved, before they are signed.

Finally the resolutions called on the Party and the Alignment to "lower the tone" of intramural arguments, to "raise the spirit of the public," stop mutual internal quarrels and accusations and unite with other factions or other differences. The Party should work to remove the public's depression, and initiate a revival of upbuilding and creativity and give a spurt to political, economic and social initiatives, according to the resolutions.

BAR-LEV:

'Opposition forcing elections'

TEL AVIV. — Haim Bar-Lev, Minister of Commerce and Industry, said on Friday night that while he personally favoured postponing the elections and reopening the candidates' lists, the elections had to take place because "the opposition wants it."

Speaking in a radio interview, Mr. Bar-Lev said that in a democracy election dates were fixed by the opposition, not by the party in power. "If the opposition wants elections now, I do not think the Alignment should say no. We are ready for elections though I think it would be better to postpone them to give the public time to grasp the new situation."

Whether or not the elections are postponed, he said, there would be "changes in the leadership."

Mr. Bar-Lev said that one of the lessons to be learned from this war is that key political figures should not hold key military positions, even in a national emergency. But "in very special cases," he felt that a parliamentary body, such as the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, should have the authority to approve the mobilization of political figures for special duties. (Ithn)

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to fair.
Weather synopsis: A barometric ridge over the eastern Mediterranean is causing a slight rise in temperature.

	Yesterday's	Today's	Forecast
Jerusalem	53	7-19	6-12
Golan	43	8-15	7-10
Nahariya	43	12-17	10-16
Haifa	40	13-17	11-15
Tiberias	40	10-18	7-19
Nazareth	40	11-18	8-19
Afula	40	8-16	6-17
Shomron	35	6-11	4-12
Tel Aviv	47	14-17	12-19
Lod	43	9-17	7-19
Jericho	47	21-19	18-25
Gaza	44	18-18	15-19
Beerseba	48	10-15	8-19
Elit	37	11-25	11-25
Tiran	34	15-21	10-23

Social and Personal

President Ephraim Katzir on Friday gave a reception for a delegation from the Joint Israel Appeal in Britain.

The 1973 Yearbook of the Encyclopaedia Judaica was presented last week to President Katzir by its chief editor, Rabbi L. I. Rabinowitz, and publisher I. Rischin, managing director of Keter Publishing House, Jerusalem.

The Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce (Israel) is holding a luncheon in honour of Gideon Rafael, Israel's Ambassador-designate to the Court of St. James, at the Basel Hotel, Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv today at 1.15 p.m.

ARRIVALS

Prof. Yitzhak Margulies, medical director of the American Joint Distribution Committee in Israel, from a meeting of the committee of the World Health Organization in Geneva (by Swissair).

Mrs. Raya Jaglom, President of World Wizo, from London (by El Al). Minister of Transport and Communications Shimon Peres, from a UTA mission in the U.S. (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

Police Minister Shimon Hillel for a week's visit to the U.S. on behalf of the UJA (by El Al).

EGGED CUTS

Further restrictions on Egged bus services in Jerusalem were announced last night by the cooperative's spokesmen.

Starting today, and until further notice, bus lines 13, 17, 22 and 24 will be suspended entirely. Lines 2, 7, 11, and 28 will function only between 6 a.m. and 9 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. Lines 4, 6, 18 and 20 will run between 5.30 a.m. and 9.30 p.m. as heretofore.

Katzir: Everyone at fault for mistakes of the war

President Ephraim Katzir said in a radio interview yesterday that many military and political mistakes were made in connection with the war — for which "we all are at blame." He said "we wanted to live in a utopian world which was not exactly identical to the real world in which we live."

The investigation of the mistakes that were made should not be aimed at "punishing one another," but at learning the lessons which might determine the fate of the Jewish people, he said.

Asked if he thought the nation was in a state of shock, the President replied: "I wouldn't describe it as shock. The Jewish people are a wise people. But we felt suddenly

the powerful Arab military might and the need for common action — something we were unaccustomed to. In addition there was the pain felt at our losses. As a result we have begun to review our actions soberly, with muted pain and no small sorrow at what has happened to us."

On the chances for peace, he said the talks at Kilometer 101 provided the first opening. "Perhaps the Arabs also understand now that the Jewish people will do everything to defend their state. Maybe the Arabs will now think twice whether it pays for them to once more sacrifice their sons and fathers for the dubious goal of satisfying their hatred." (Ithn)

U.N. observers keep peace in no-man's-land



U.N. soldiers relax in the sunshine and drink beer along the Suez-Cairo Road.

By CHARLES WEISS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

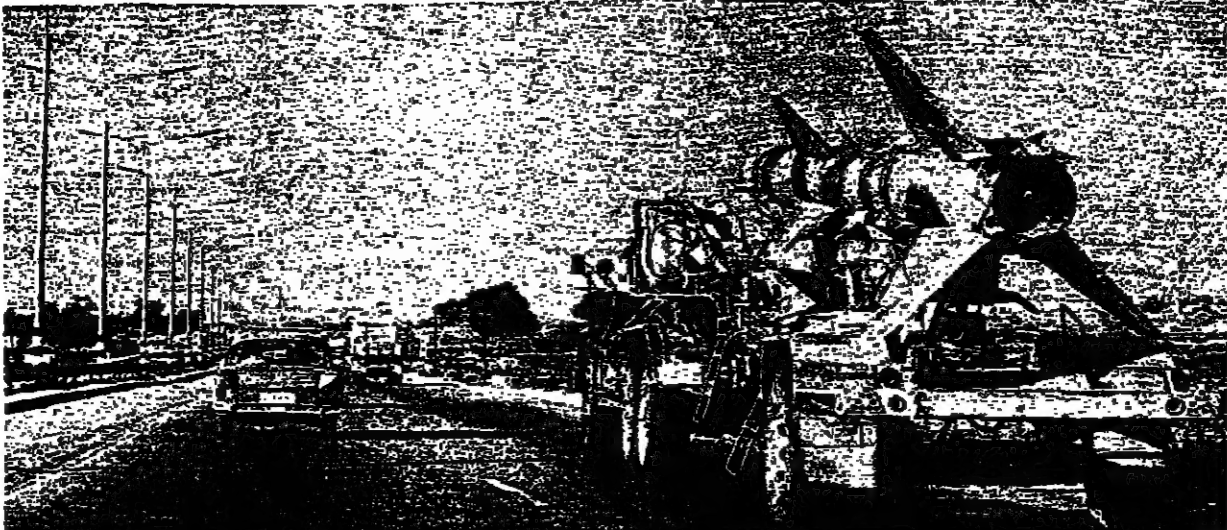
Some idea of the professional rivalry between the two U.N. groups involved in peace-keeping efforts in the no-man's-land between the Israelis and Egyptian Second Army in northern Sinai can be gained from the sign on a latrine of the U.N. truce supervision organization, or UNTSO. It reads: UNTSF 1.3. UNTSO, any time they feel a need, UNTSF, stationed between the Israelis and the Egyptians, throughout the west bank of the Suez Canal and on the Egyptian perimeter of the Second Army, does not have Israeli's permission to set up observation posts in Sinai.

UNTSO, which operated along the Canal before the war, does have permission and maintains seven patrols in the field. Theoretically they are responsible for keeping peace along nearly 200 kms. of front. Each patrol consists of two

U.N. officers and an Israeli liaison. UNTSO commander on the Israeli side Col. Ezer Lehdovitz admitted that UNTSF and UNTSO do much the same thing. But the UNTSF is armed. His men are not.

The Colonel is a tall, slender, professional soldier and by his description, a pacifist. He thinks the U.N. forces have a beneficial effect. "The proof is that both sides hate me," he said. He feels that the presence of observing eyes recording what is going on, apportioning blame, inhibits itchy trigger fingers.

His men go out on patrols last night five days. They sleep in their Jeep Waggoners. They stick with the Israeli perimeter, and another seven teams of two based on the other side of the Canal move within the Egyptian lines. Isn't it boring out in the desert for five days running? The Colonel smiled and said it's either boring or dangerous.



An army truck transports captured Sam missiles inside Israel.

Dayan on war

(Continued from page one)
capture of a state, and what kind of security will we have then?"

He said that the policy of "security settlement" was wholly in the Zionist tradition, declaring that (the building of a town at) Yarmuk was "more necessary than ever because the delineation of the border with Egypt was at stake. The central issue is the borders of the State of Israel," he declared.

"We are not poor naked orphans. We have strength, and we have to know how to use it. We have to mobilize our resources and if necessary summon the American Jewish community to our aid. For it is a question of our survival. I do not wish to spell out the alternative."

BOUNDARIES AT ISSUE
Boundaries would be the central issue at the peace conference, and "we must make it clear to ourselves and to others what we will not give up under any circumstances — whether in return for guarantees, or under pressure, or whatever. He acknowledged that there were differing views within Israel, and pressed for sober consideration and clear-cut decisions.

Speaking of sharp differences with the United States over borders, Mr. Dayan believed that Israel can argue even with its best friend. "It won't be easy but we will not take dictation. After all, even South Vietnam refused to be dictated to by Washington, and we are not South Vietnam. There is no reason in the world why we should sacrifice our future or why we should capitulate."

He stressed that as regards military support — as opposed to political support — the U.S. had been "very, very good and we appreciate it." Israel had not received quite everything it had asked for in military hardware — but it had no grounds for complaint on that score. The equipment was arriving in abundance, and it was arriving in time.

Speaking on Friday of the "history of the war," he said it would be judged on three separate levels — the Enquiry Commission, the general elections, which would offer political and practical conclusions, and the examination of the operational aspects.

He stressed, "Anyone who should go will do so, and anyone who should be punished will not go free, but that is not the central issue, which is that the Arabs want to war."

"If we focus merely on past mistakes we will endanger our present and future. If changes are found necessary and the Minister of Defence should be replaced that is all right, but it is not relevant to the real issue, which is that of Israel's future in the face of a mighty array of world forces."

Praising the composition of the Enquiry Commission into the questions raised about the conduct of the war as "the best possible," Mr. Dayan said he would accept the findings as binding, and warned the nation lest concentration on internal differences blinded us to the mounting threats from without. He stressed that "what must be used is that the real problem is external, for we cannot afford to go weak-kneed to Geneva."

Mr. Dayan declared: "The Arabs are in a hurry for the Geneva conference not because they have a burning passion for peace but because they hope for our retreat. We must regard Geneva as a phase in the Zionist struggle. A chasm still lies between us and the Arabs. The Americans seek a retreat from us at Geneva while the Arabs hope for capitulation. As we witness all this pressure-cooker diplomacy we must consider what we are going to do in this struggle."

He warned of illusions concerning Arab intentions, noting that they have been inflexible in their demand for unilateral withdrawal to the old boundaries to be followed by the establishments of the "just rights" for the Palestinians, adding, "why do the Americans talk of offering us guarantees? Because they know as well as we do that these borders will not be defensible."

He warned repeatedly that Israel could not afford to face the world with "a weak national resolve," especially in Geneva. "The essence of Jewish survival is at stake. Faisal is not interested in the Mitzraim pass but in Jerusalem. Faisal has oil, but we do not have to quake before him and his oil."

Dayan said, "I hear complaints about leadership, that Golda is no Churchill. Well, Golda Meir may not be Winston Churchill, but she most certainly is not Neville Chamberlain either, and believe me that is a good deal. He recalled last week's meeting with Armoured Corps units on the Golan Heights, and "how this woman, at her age, explained the essence of it all in a few words. She told these boys that we cannot afford to be weak. No one will take pity on us — not the U.S., not the Russians, and certainly not the Arabs. We cannot afford to be weak either in equipment or in our fighting nor in our national will to survive."

Here Mr. Dayan added, with a rising voice: "God help us if we are weak, for then our fate would be decided."

Here he added: "I seem to hear the voices who asked why we did not mobilize the reserves earlier — and believe me if we had not mobilized them when we did we would not be sitting at this table — already complaining because we do

not release the reservists. Well, if they come back at this juncture, the Syrians will be close on their heels. Our men are there because otherwise the Egyptians would be here," he said in an emphatic voice.

Mr. Dayan declared, "It must be clear to us all that the Arabs went to war not to accept us but in order to annihilate us." He spoke sharply of "these journalists who used to specialise in theatre gossip and now they are all military experts asking why we did not defeat the enemy." He went into some detail to explain the magnitude of Israel's military success against almost overwhelming odds. The fact that Israel is 40 kilometres from Damascus and on the West Bank of the Suez Canal should not be treated lightly and certainly provided favourable starting points for negotiations.

The Minister pointed out that while in 1967 Syria fielded 450 tanks, of which 100 were destroyed by Israel, in 1973 the Syrians had 2,700 tanks — 2,000 of their own plus 700 from other Arab countries. Israel put 1,000 of them out of action. However, he stressed, today they have 1,900 tanks. Their arsenals have been replenished by the Russians, noting "the Arabs have oil which brings in billions of dollars and the Russians have a flourishing arms export business."

SYRIAN PLANES
He also observed that the Syrians started the Yom Kippur war with 410 planes, of which Israel downed 200, in the face of an advanced Soviet missile network which caused losses to Israel's planes. However, the Syrians have since then received another 250 planes. Israel knocked out half of the Syrian missiles, but the Soviet Union has already sent replacements by sea.

Mr. Dayan noted that in 1967 Egypt had 1,000 tanks, 700 of which Israel knocked out, while in 1973, Egypt put 2,600 tanks into battle, losing 1,000. Already now he noted they again have an armoured force of 2,500 tanks. As for Egypt's air force in 1967 — Israel knocked out 180 of Egypt's 230 planes in the first hours of the war. However, in 1973 Egypt started the war with 680 planes and despite their missile defences lost 240 aircraft. By now they again have a fleet of 500 warplanes.

He concluded with, "the real problem facing us derives from these tanks and planes and missiles." In this connection Mr. Dayan remarked heatedly, "Arik Sharon is dealing with the real problems down there." (This was apparently sparked by the sharp personal criticism levelled against Arik Sharon by some of Mr. Dayan's own Labour Party leaders the day before.)

Of himself, he said he had no intention of resigning. He favoured holding general elections at this time, and said that even if the government had not run its full term it would be necessary for it to renew its mandate at this juncture.

Inquiry Commission holds first meeting

The Commission of Inquiry into the recent war held a procedural meeting in Jerusalem on Friday and decided to meet again on Tuesday, the Government Press Office reports. The Commission, made up of Supreme Court Justices Shimon Agranat and Moshe Landau, Hebrew University Professor Yigal Yadin, Army ombudsman Haim Leskov, and State Comptroller Dr. Yitzhak Nebenzahl, will hold its sessions in the old Justice Ministry building at 21 Jaffa Road in the Capital.

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Sam 6 found in Upper Galilee

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TIBERIAS. — In a field near Shamsi (Upper Galilee) the fragments of a Sam 6 missile were found last week. It evidently missed the aircraft it was meant for and crashed, without exploding. Its warhead was intact.

During the war another Sam missile was found near Kibbutz Golan, further south. Its tail end was shattered, but the front section containing the explosives was undamaged.

Katyushas at Kiryat Shmona

KIRYAT SHMONA. — Katyusha rockets were fired at this Upper Galilee town from Lebanon at 7 p.m. on Friday. There were no injuries or damage and the fire was returned. It was the first terrorist action against Kiryat Shmona since the early part of the war. (Ithn)

RAIN CAUSES KINNERET TO RISE

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TIBERIAS. — The level of Lake Kinneret has risen at long last. From its all-time low of minus 21.6 metres before the onset of the rains, it had gone up by 10mm. to 21.5. During the 24 hours ending on Friday morning 22 mm. of rain fell in the Jordan Valley, bringing the season's total to 77 mm. In Lower Galilee 25.5 mm. of rain fell (season's total 95.5) and in the Hula basin 35 mm. (season's total 185 mm.).

Soviet dissident Feldman gets 3½ years

MOSCOW (UPI). — A Kiev court convened in closed session on Friday sentenced Jewish dissident Alexander Feldman to three-and-one-half years in prison for "malicious hooliganism." Jewish sources said.

Feldman, a 26-year-old worker and active dissident in the Ukrainian capital, applied to emigrate to Israel two years ago. He was arrested last month, but prior to that was followed regularly and detained periodically for administrative harassment by the KGB, the sources said.

They said when his father, brother and friends arrived at the district court at the scheduled time of the trial, they were told it had been postponed. In fact, they said, the trial was conducted in a clothing factory to which admittance was restricted by special pass.

The relatives also did not know the details of the charges against Feldman.

Earlier this week, the sources added, 25 Jews in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Novosibirsk staged a two-day hunger strike in solidarity with Feldman.

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Eban to Kissinger: 'No peace commitment before Israel vote'

LOD AIRPORT. — Foreign Minister Eban said on Friday he had explained to U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that Israel could make no "peace" commitments before the elections, and that the U.S. understood this.

Mr. Eban, speaking to reporters on his return from a 10-day political and fund-raising visit to the U.S., said the Americans had given a number of reasons why there were advantages to a mid-December start on negotiations. He felt himself obliged to place these before the Cabinet for decision.

The Government had so far not discussed the problems connected with the peace negotiations, Mr. Eban added.

Mr. Eban said there was a problem of timing, but the U.S. preferred making a symbolic beginning, in order to create a positive atmosphere. He himself was against any long-term political deadlock. "If weren't for the elections we would see no reason to delay the negotiations."

Mr. Eban said the war and its aftermath had brought about vigorous cooperation between Israel and the U.S. The task now was to bring about maximum U.S. under-

Sisco tipped for undersecretary

By DANIEL GOTTLIEB
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco will be promoted to Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs by President Nixon, the "Los Angeles Times" reported yesterday.

Sisco's promotion is to be a part of a shake-up in the top command at the State Department which will bring the ambassador to Lebanon, William Buzant, back to Washington to take over Sisco's job as head of the Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Bureau, the newspaper said.

Neither the White House nor State Department would comment on the report. But it is known that Sisco had been seeking the undersecretary post since the start of President Nixon's second term.

Buzant, a career foreign service officer, had no Middle East assignments prior to his appointment to Beirut by President Nixon in September 1970. Previously he was deputy U.S. representative at the United Nations and a deputy assistant secretary of state in the Bureau of International Organization Affairs.

The promotion of Sisco to the

undersecretary position does not necessarily mean that he will be removed from involvement in Middle East crisis.

The "Los Angeles Times" that the man Sisco will replace, William J. Porter, might be named the U.S. representative at the coming Arab-Israeli peace talks.

But diplomatic observers altered this assignment unlikely the early stages of the peace talks. It is felt that Dr. Kissinger would want to be involved personally in the initial negotiations and perhaps someone like Mr. Porter to watch over the talks once they solidify on the track.

Porter has had extensive negotiating experience as a former representative at the Vietnam peace talks. He served previously as ambassador to Korea and deputy ambassador in Vietnam.

Sisco has been the department top Middle East man since the signing of President Nixon's terms. Although he was rumoured to have way out when Kissinger took State, he has impressed the Secretary with his performance during the latest Middle East crisis, putting in as long or longer than Kissinger himself.

The promotion of Sisco to the

The Netherlands Embassy in Israel

unable to give personal replies to the countless Israeli citizens who, in the fullness of their hearts, have sent messages expressing gratitude and admiration for Holland's stance, and sympathy with plight, is compelled by circumstance to choose the way to offer sincere thanks to all writers of these messages, as well as to the kind donors of souvenirs and flowers. May this spirit remain after

"danger's troubled night depart
And the star of peace return."

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SYSTEMATIC THINKING TOWARDS ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS OF THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

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Mr. YIGAL ALON

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education and Culture, who will lecture on The Battle for Peace

Chairman: Professor S.N. Eisenstadt

The working sessions will begin at 3 p.m.

The participants: Professor D. Avni-Segre, Professor G. Baer, Professor I. Dror, Professor I. Harkabi, Dr. D. Horowitz, Professor A. Twersky, Dr. Y. Eylon, Professor S. Friedlander, Professor S. Shamir, Dr. G. Sheffer.

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Complaint to U.N. on Syrian PoW murders

UNITED NATIONS (UPI). — Israel on Friday filed a formal complaint with Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on the murder and mutilation of Israeli prisoners of war captured by Syria in the October fighting.

Families of missing men protest Dayan

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The families of missing Israeli soldiers, who were reported missing on the front line, telegraphed Defence Minister Dayan on Friday, protesting his remarks about the Egyptian murdering Israeli prisoners. The families, who said Mr. Dayan's remarks indicated that those who had not returned must be dead, said they had received no notice that their men were dead, and that they were still alive in Egyptian hands.

Israel cautioned about seeking heavy U.S. aid

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, of Hawaii, said in an interview on Friday night that Israel should not expect too much from the U.S. aid. He said the Administration has asked for a large sum of money, but that the U.S. is not in a position to provide it. He said that the U.S. is not in a position to provide it.

46 volunteers from S. Africa

LOD AIRPORT. — The first group of volunteers from South Africa arrived here on Friday morning. Another 80 are expected this week.

The volunteers, mostly members of youth groups, have all contracted through the South African Zionist Federation to work for three months on kibbutzim and moshavim. They will get two hours of Hebrew instruction a day.

Some 2,000 overseas volunteers aged 18-25 have come to Israel since the outbreak of the recent war. Of these, 1,000 are from the U.S., 400 from Britain, 250 from South America, 200 from France, and the rest from Italy, Belgium and elsewhere.



This reserves unit celebrated the wedding of one of its members with his wedding cake last week. The groom himself was absent, having obtained leave to wed, but he sent the cake on to the front. (I.P.F.A.)

Prisoner tells of torture in Egyptian captivity

By YAACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Sergeant Kenneth Handler, one of the POWs released by the Egyptians last week, said here on Friday that the prisoners had been "sadistically beaten" during their first week in captivity.

Handler, 21, had both his legs in bandages, and his nose was broken — the result of Egyptian beatings. He was taken prisoner on October 21, after his tank was hit by a missile.

He said the month in Egyptian hands had been "both physically and mentally difficult."

The jailers beat the prisoners "with the full knowledge of their officer." He could think of no reason for the beatings, "except pure sadism."

During the second week, the torture became more systematic — interrogations had started. His hands had been tied behind his back for days, and "they are still numb," he said.

The POWs had been held in solitary confinement, in small cells, with nothing to do all day.

"I watched the sun and the shadows moving across the cell, and tried to keep busy counting the insects crawling up my legs, or playing with grains of rice from the meals."

The food was small portions of "bad pitta and beans," pushed into his cell under the door.

One day, his cell door was opened, and gas was pumped in filling the small cell and making him cough.

"I thought it was the end, that they were poisoning me," he said. But the gas turned out to be disinfectant, sprayed without any warning or consideration.

He also believed the shaving of many times that there is no count.

their heads had been intended to humiliate and depress them, rather than serve any sanitary purpose. All his personal possessions, including his watch and spectacles, had been taken away and never returned.

The treatment improved only a couple of days before the release, which came as a complete surprise to Handler.

The prisoners were taken on a tour of Cairo and the pyramids. Handler said the pyramids were "smaller than I expected, but the Sphinx is very interesting." They were accompanied on the tour by a Hebrew-speaking officer.

Despite everything, Handler said, he "had no hard feelings for the Egyptians," believing that they had been incited by their own propaganda.

He was somewhat worried about having been born British — he has been in Israel seven years in case the Egyptians carried out their threat to exclude "mercenaries" from the Geneva Convention.

Sergeant Handler was reunited with his parents in Haifa on Friday night. They had gone to England for a visit three months ago, and returned on the Nile. They did not know their son had been taken prisoner, because his brother had decided not to tell them. Their first question was, "Why didn't you write?"

KIBBUTZ PARTY FOR RETURNED PRISONER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

MIZRA. — This kibbutz held a party on Friday night for Yitzhak Peir, the pilot and former kibbutz member who was returned by the Egyptians after nearly four years' imprisonment. The party was attended by three of his prisoner colleagues: Rami Harpaz, Dan Avidan and Amos Zamir.

The four displayed the work they had done during their long imprisonment — knitting, glass work and painting. They said that thanks to these occupations they had been "able to remain human."

Soprano Jennie Tourel dies after long illness

By YOHANAN BOEHM
Jerusalem Post Music Critic

The world-famous mezzo soprano Jennie Tourel died Friday night in a New York hospital after a prolonged illness. Her name was famous not only for the perfect phrasing and beautiful musical interpretation she gave to every piece of music of wide-ranging styles, but also for the untiring activities in the service of teaching the young generation the art of singing.

Miss Tourel came to Israel so many times that there is no count.

She first participated in 1961 in the Summer Courses at the Rubin Academy of Music in Jerusalem, being appointed shortly afterwards as guest professor and head of the Vocal Department at the Academy. In more recent years she came here two and three times during the year to supervise studies and advise students and teachers alike.

Her last public appearance here was at the Israel Festival this year, where she sang the solo part in Leonard Bernstein's "Jeremiah" Symphony, a role she created at the premiere in Pittsburgh in 1944. One of her most cherished dreams was to settle in Jerusalem, but her master classes at New York's Juilliard School of Music and many summer courses kept her continuously on the road.

One of her best kept secrets was her age — it might have been anything round the middle of the sixties, but right up to the end, her technical and musical mastery of the craft retained her the reputation as being one of the very few great singers of our time.

Her career took her to every corner of the globe and to every genre of music in the world. Only a few weeks ago she still performed publicly in Chicago despite her illness.



JENNIE TOUREL

Hard School of Music and many summer courses kept her continuously on the road. One of her best kept secrets was her age — it might have been anything round the middle of the sixties, but right up to the end, her technical and musical mastery of the craft retained her the reputation as being one of the very few great singers of our time.

Her career took her to every corner of the globe and to every genre of music in the world. Only a few weeks ago she still performed publicly in Chicago despite her illness.

Irene Pappas in Israel for 'Moses' series

HAIFA. — Greek actress Irene Pappas arrived here in the m.s. Nile on Friday to join the cast of the "Life of Moses" TV serial, now being filmed in Israel. She will play Moses' wife Zipporah, opposite Yurt Lancaster in the title role.

The tall 44-year-old actress, asked how she felt about coming to Israel during the present emergency, said she was "frightened," but she had nevertheless decided to fulfill her commitment. She is to stay here for six weeks.

The Nile brought 222 passengers, including 11 new immigrants. The ship also brought 60 new trucks, purchased by the Transport Ministry in Europe for easy-term sale here to ease the transportation shortage.

Saudi F.M. threatens 80 per cent oil cut

COPENHAGEN (AP). — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani Friday warned the Western world that Arab oil production could be cut back by up to 80 per cent if need be.

Yamani made the remark following a one-hour talk with Danish Foreign Minister Knud Andersen, who presided over the secret oil emergency discussions by the foreign ministers of the nine European Common Market countries here last Tuesday.

Yamani Thursday night said on Danish television that U.S. European or Japanese counter-measures against the Arab oil embargo would be a gamble with the economy of the Western world which he said had not yet felt the full power of the Arab oil weapon.

"That was not a threat. It was a warning," he told newsmen Friday. In his Thursday television interview, Yamani also threatened to blow up his own oil fields in case

of U.S. military intervention to crush the Arab oil boycott.

The Saudi minister, who flew here earlier this week on a private visit, had requested the meeting with Andersen. Both appeared determined not to give out the slightest indication of what was said about oil during their talk.

Yamani merely said it had been a "helpful and friendly exchange" of information and points of view. He said he had listened to a retrospective clarification by Andersen of Denmark's Middle East policies up to and after the October war.

Andersen described the discussion as "very open" and "very useful" and said he was grateful that Yamani had given him the opportunity for this exchange of views.

The Danish Foreign Minister then cut the encounter with newsmen short and hurriedly helped his guest escape further questions and personally escorted him to a waiting automobile.

Japan shift Italy's petrol in policy most costly disturbs U.S. in world

WASHINGTON (UPI). — Japan's announced plan to "reconsider" its relations with Israel under pressure from Arab oil producers makes it more difficult to find a peaceful solution in the Middle East, the State Department said on Friday.

"While we do have considerable sympathy for the difficulties facing Japan, we regret that the Japanese Government has found it necessary to make a statement of this nature, which will make more difficult the settlement based on Security Council Resolution 242, an objective which both the U.S. and Japan share," said department spokesman George Veit.

The Tokyo Government Thursday urged Israel to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories, and said it might have to review its relations with Israel "on the basis of future developments."

Japan continued to display signs of a pro-Arab shift over the weekend. Tokyo's ambassador to Egypt told the Cairo weekly "Rose al Youssef" that the world has started to look at Egypt in a different way "in the aftermath of war."

Ambassador Shetimo Wada said that following the October war, "our views on you (Egypt) have changed. Egyptian diplomacy has succeeded in isolating Israel and pressuring the U.S. The world has now started to look at Egypt in a different way."

Wada said Japan, which imports 80 per cent of its oil from the Middle East, was worse hit by the Arab oil cutback than either the U.S. or Europe.

He said while other nations may worry about a cold winter, "we are worried about our industries. We may be able to bear the cold, but we will not be able to bear starvation."

Presidents' conference protests

WASHINGTON (INA). — A delegation representing the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations met for a half-hour on Friday with Japanese Ambassador Takeshi Yasukawa to strongly protest the Japanese announcement.

Jacob Stein, conference chairman, told the Ambassador that "surrender to Arab blackmail would gravely injure not only Israel but the U.S."

He reminded Yasukawa that Japan's economic growth and development during the post-war period was due in large measure to the friendship of the American Government and its action in strengthening the Japanese economy.

The Japanese Embassy in Washington later issued a statement saying that the Tokyo Government's policy on the Middle East "would not be influenced by pressure from American Jewry."

The Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations, led by Mr. Stein, is due in Israel tomorrow for a four-day visit. They will meet with President Katirji, Prime Minister Meir, Finance Minister Sarag, Defence Minister Dayan, Tourism Minister Kol and Jerusalem Mayor Kollek.

ROME. — Italy raised its petrol prices on Friday for the second time in two months to reach a world record high in price — 200 lire per litre (33 U.S. cents).

The government also banned holiday and Sunday driving, lowered speed limits on highways and increased heating oil prices by 55 per cent and cut back deliveries by 20 per cent.

Italians will not only pay more to get less but they will find it more difficult to spend money in the first place. Movie theatres were ordered to close earlier. All bars and restaurants must be shut by midnight under the measures which go into effect on December 1.

Shops — from department chains to the corner grocer — were also asked to close at 7 p.m., one hour earlier than normal. Nor will Italian moviegoers be able to turn to their television for entertainment — all TV programming was banned after 10.45 p.m.

The government also ordered gasoline stations to close on Saturday afternoons and Sundays, asked cities to cut street lighting by 40 per cent and instructed government personnel not to work after dusk.

The energy situation appears quite difficult in France. French Cabinet Minister Jean Charbonnel said on Thursday there is no fuel crisis in the country and Frenchmen will not have to suffer restrictions like other Europeans.

"Not only will individuals not have to suffer, but even road races will be held as scheduled," Mr. Charbonnel, Minister of Industrial and Commercial Development, said.

However, Charbonnel said he had asked a commission to look into what fuel savings would result from a reduction of highway speed limits.

Dutch Prime Minister Joop Den Uyl said in an interview published on Friday that he is not satisfied with Western Europe's support for Holland's efforts to beat the Arab oil boycott.

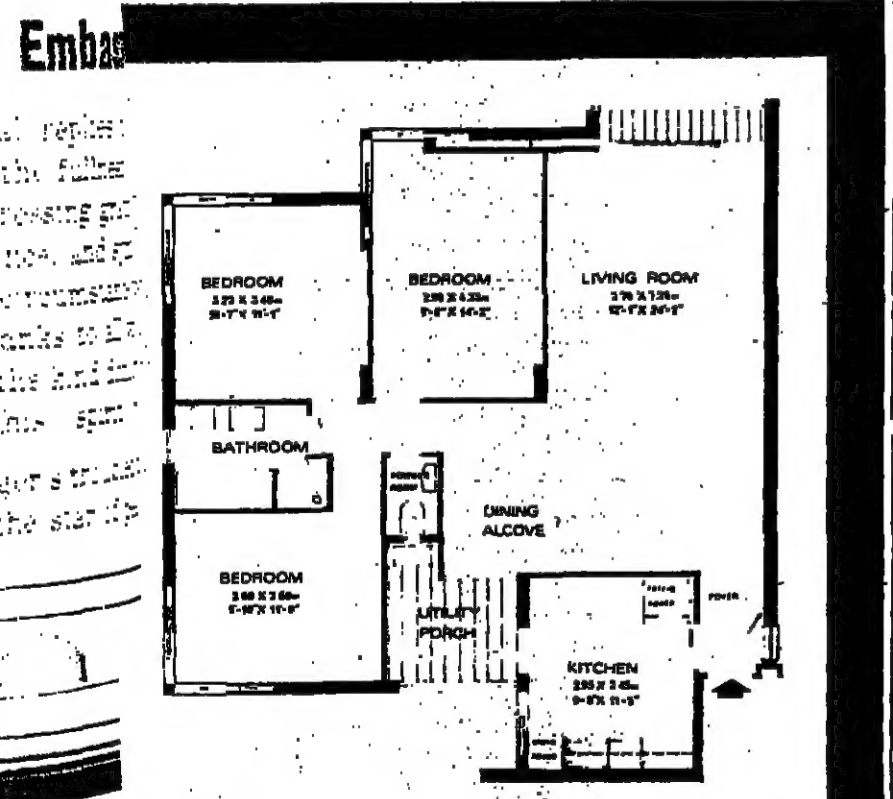
He told the newspaper "Le Monde" the reduction of Arab oil production will hurt all Western countries badly and if continued, may increase unemployment.

In London the British Government on Friday blamed international oil companies, rather than the Arab States, for its fuel shortages reaching dangerous levels.

Government sources accused the oil companies of diverting some fuel supplies that should have come to Britain. Oil firms denied they were discriminating against British interests.

The shortages came as a surprise in government circles, where a continued flow of oil has been confidently expected since the war. But government sources say, Britain is not getting its fair share of non-Arab oil from places like Nigeria and Iran.

It is this oil, government sources charge, which is being diverted by the international companies to countries that no longer get Arab oil. As a result, Britain's oil reserves, which stood at a danger level of 70 days supply only 10 days ago, are now down to 65 days, these sources say. Dwindling reserves could force rationing. (AP, UPI)



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MENACHEM BEGIN:

Between Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur Why Didn't You Mobilize the Reserves?

On November 13, the Knesset held a debate on a statement by Prime Minister Mrs. Golda Meir on the political situation. The first speaker in the debate was Mr. Menachem Begin, M.K.

The full text of his speech, in which he called for the resignation of the Prime Minister (and therefore automatically of the entire Cabinet) follows:



Mr. Speaker, Members of the Knesset,

Lieutenant General David Elazar, the Chief of Staff of our Armed Forces, said two days ago: "If the reserves had been called up 24 or 48 hours earlier, there can be no doubt that the war would have run differently and we would have suffered fewer casualties. The decision not to call the reserves was taken at the highest political-military level, on the basis of the assessment that, in spite of all the signs of mass concentrations of Egyptian and Syrian troops, there would be no war at this stage."

That is what the Chief of Staff said in public. It is a statement simple in its horror, terrible in its simplicity.

Mrs. Prime Minister, until now you and your colleagues have tried to live with a lie. You were prepared to confess each other's sins and put yourself on the shoulder, pretending that the question which you had had to decide between the New Year and Yom Kippur was whether to shoot first.

When you were in London, you revealed that the Chief of Staff had asked you to understand the difference between a situation in which our enemies would be the first to start, and one in which we would carry out what is called a pre-emptive blow; and from what he said, one could understand that that was what he proposed: a pre-emptive strike.

I do not quite understand, Mrs. Prime Minister, why you told this to the whole world in London. That was a deep state secret. No one in Israel had heard until yesterday that the Chief of Staff had made such a proposal to you. Why have you all become so talkative these days? There is no limit no bar to what you will say. But the people of Israel had to hear of this deep state secret from London.

You did not accept the Chief of Staff's advice, and since then you glory in your wisdom: Look, we did not start the war! As if that had been the question. Who in this country proposed to you to start a war? Did we, on Yom Kippur at noon, have hand forces, armour and infantry on the two fronts, in the North and in the South, with which we could have undertaken a pre-emptive strike against the enemy? No one knows better than you that we had no such forces. We had units in the line, all consisting of heroes, of the best soldiers any people has ever had; but they were thinly spread. To try and order them into a preventive attack would have been suicide.

That left only the Airforce to strike the so-called pre-emptive blow. But it is very doubtful whether, in the situation as it had developed, the Airforce could in the very last moment have prevented an attack by the enormous enemy concentrations with their latest equipment, their ground-to-air missiles and anti-tank missiles, four thousand serviceable tanks, and armoured and motorized divisions; it is doubtful whether it would have been possible to prevent this attack that had been planned and coordinated for a Zero Hour that proved to be two o'clock in the afternoon of Yom Kippur, against our units as they stood on the Golan Heights and on the bank of the Suez Canal.

That is not the question. The question you are being asked in every home in Israel, and which will continue to be asked as long as anyone of this generation is alive, is why you did not call up the reserves and bring the equipment up to the lines between New Year and Yom Kippur. What kept you from taking this simple, elementary step? Who prevented you from doing that? To start a war is something most serious. One must think a thousand times whether to do such a thing, and on Yom Kippur at noon that was in any case impossible. But to take elementary precautions against enemy concentrations that grew before your eyes, on the strength of information which you received every day from New Year to Yom Kippur — why did you not take those precautions?

Let us imagine, Mr. Speaker — and I speak of this subject with great care, not in the language of human language, and that should be shared first of all by those who sit at this table, for the decision was theirs — let us imagine that we had called up the reserves at least on the Wednesday before Yom Kippur and that we had brought the equipment up to the lines: Five hundred tanks to the Golan Heights, seven hundred to near the Suez Canal. That would still have left us hundreds of excellent serviceable tanks as a strategic reserve. Those twelve hundred tanks would have been taken to the North and the South on tank transporters for there would have been time for that in those three-four days — without wear and tear, and would have been ready with their wonderful trained crews, ready for firing, for moving, for outflanking or breaking up the enemy, for victory.

Then there would have been two possibilities. Either war would not have broken out at all. Obviously, Soviet Intelligence, with their satellites that pass over our heads day and night, would — fortunately — have discovered our preparations, our troop concentrations in defence of our people and our country, and Damascus and Cairo would have received instructions from Moscow: do not attack, the Jews are ready — and are waiting for you.

Pray Heaven that would have been the case. Every postponed war means non-war, no shedding of blood. And a war that is postponed may be postponed for a long time.

The other possibility is that they would have attacked all the same, but the Egyptians would not have crossed the Canal, certainly not with 70,000 men, 900 tanks and hundreds of cannon, not in the South and not in the North. The Israeli Defence Force would have kept what it had promised: we will be ready if they try to cross, they will not pass; if they do, they will be destroyed. In the North, we would not have retreated more than half the width of the Golan Heights and exposed all our valley settlements to terrible danger. We still remember only too well that Sunday night, when we received true, not misleading, reports of what was going on on the Golan Heights. We would have broken the Syrian offensive, just as we would have defeated the Egyptian aggressors at the very beginning of their aggression, for we had the strength. But where were those forces when our mortal enemies went out to attack us at noon on Yom Kippur in an attempt to destroy us? Where were those 1,200 tanks? Where were the guns? Where were the tanks? Where were the gunners? The tanks and guns were in parks and the men were still at home.

What I am trying to show, Mr. Speaker and Members of the Knesset, friends and rivals alike, does not come out of anyone's imagination. Those are the facts. The proof is that we concentrated approximately those numbers of equipment in due course, on the third, fourth and fifth day of the battle, on both fronts, and then we overcame, in spite of all the terrible mistakes in the mobilization of the equipment, the wear and tear, the speed, the haste, the lack of right equipment and the mix-up of units. In spite of all that went wrong, the Israeli Army — and it can be proud of it — overcame, crushed the enemy, surrounded his armies, outflanked him left and right and beat him soundly. Indeed,

why did you not call up the reserves? Why did you not move the equipment up? How do you try to live with the lie that the question was whether to shoot? Why do you not say that the question was whether to mobilize in time, as we could have done; we have erred, we have done wrong, we have sinned, and because of our decision not to call up the reserves, the Israeli Defence Force was, in the first 48 hours of the fighting, in a state of quantitative and qualitative inferiority at the front.

The entire philosophy of the few against the many, in the military sphere, consists of concentrating the striking force for a blow at the right, decisive place. This time it happened the other way round. Our enemy concentrated the two striking forces, with armour, with artillery, with missiles and all the other tools of destruction. Mighty striking forces; and against them, few soldiers with equipment out of all numerical proportion to that brought into action by the enemy. That was why our heroes were forced to — how do we all put it? — stop the enemy with their bodies. Fortunately the people that has such a government. How could you be so thoughtless? There were two Cabinet meetings between New Year and Yom Kippur. The second took place on the Wednesday before Yom Kippur. I know from a perfectly reliable source that the Prime Minister did not even hint to the Cabinet that there was such a problem, so that they could consider whether to mobilize or not. On the Wednesday of that fateful week! But the Chief of Staff tells us that the decision not to mobilize was taken at the highest political-military level. Who are that level? Whom is it composed of?

The next day, on Thursday, there was a meeting of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee. The Prime Minister always says that one must not tell what happens at a session of that Committee. But we may tell what did not happen there. The Prime Minister, who took part in the meeting after returning from Strasbourg and Vienna, did not give even the slightest hint of such a problem. Day after day the Cabinet gets reports from Military Intelligence about steadily growing concentrations of enemy troops on both fronts. But mobilize — no, I shall not repeat the question who are the highest political-military level. That is your problem, Gentlemen of the Cabinet: You, who did not know anything, you, who were not asked to decide about the most fateful, decisive issue in our lives, you must make up your minds what to do with yourselves. If you are satisfied with the position of top government department directors, that is your business. We shall not go into that. For us, there is a Legislative and a Government, and by law, the Government is collectively responsible for its activities, that is to say, for what it decides to do and for what it fails to decide to do, to this House. The entire Government. There is no other responsible body. And in this House you must answer the question: Why did you not call up the reserves? Why did you not bring the equipment up to the lines?

A Government that fails in a decisive, fateful matter for the life of the nation, and particularly a nation like ours that is surrounded by enemies seeking to annihilate it, such a Government cannot retain the confidence of the nation, even if the Prime Minister seeks refuge at the altar of what she calls "full authority." What moral authority do you still have after this failure? How can you even think of leading the nation, towards decisions that may well decide its fate? Mrs. Prime Minister, with all due respect, I would advise you to go to the President and offer him your resignation, and consequently the resignation of the whole Cabinet. That is what you owe to the people, if you want to tell them the truth. The Chief of Staff has confirmed the truth, as we knew it and as we told the nation after our army overcame its enemies; not before, for understandable reasons.

For weeks we have been saying that this is the reason for the tragedy of the first 48 hours of the battle. Truth has the strength to clear the air — and vice versa.

And if you know the truth, then draw the consequences, for they are part of the truth. I appeal to the Government to present its resignation to the President, either by way of Mrs. Meir's resignation or by way of a resolution to that effect lawfully adopted in a Cabinet meeting, and by informing the President of that resolution.

But there is still another reason for this appeal of ours. Someone has decided that in the first week of December there is to be a conference in Geneva, a so-called peace conference. Who has decided on that? The Government? The Knesset? We have not heard of it. But, as is the fashion these days, somebody has decided for us — about the conference, about who is to take part, and even about the date. The conference is being called a peace conference. So was the Munich Conference called a peace conference, and there was a people that welcomed Neville Chamberlain with flowers and applause when he came back from Godesberg. Someone has decided on our behalf to convene in Geneva, in the first ten days of December, a conference that for us is being called a peace conference. In anticipation of that conference, one of its sponsors, perhaps its chief convenor, the Secretary of State of the United States of America, Henry Kissinger, has said this: "The success of the negotiations depends on an Israeli withdrawal from the positions it has occupied in the Yom Kippur War and in the Six Day War." Plain and simple for all to understand. If there are negotiations under the auspices of the United States and the Soviet Union and so forth, the Secretary of State of our greatest friend, the U.S.A., states that our great success will be dependent, not only on our withdrawing from the positions of October 22 or October 24, but also on our withdrawing from the positions he calls "occupied" between June 5 and 11, 1967. Without that withdrawal, he says, the negotiations cannot succeed.

And then he says that after the success of the negotiations, which as we have seen depends on such a withdrawal by Israel, there will be a very serious problem of Israel's security.

Members of the Knesset, if anyone wants to give our people political LSD, let him remember that the awakening may be very bitter. We, the elected representatives of the nation, without distinction of political faction, out of concern for our people and its future, should listen with open ears and look with open eyes at what Henry Kissinger says in the name of the United States of America, today, yesterday, the day after tomorrow. The "total" must be said; the "nearly" should not be forgotten. That is it. And if we do carry out that withdrawal, then there will be a very serious problem of our security. In other words, he admits that by that withdrawal Israel's security will be severely endangered. Otherwise, there would be no serious problem. No wonder. He knows that if we had performed that withdrawal the way he demands it for the Geneva Conference, all our cities and settlements, with the possible exception of Haifa, would be within the range of the enemy's fire on three fronts. And not only within the range of his cannon, but also within the range of the katyushas, whose owners have announced

explicitly that they are bound by no cease-fire, including the last, stabilized one at Km. 101.

Is there any nation in the world that is being asked to waive its national security in such a way? Has anyone, however strong he may be, the right to demand this of our people, with its experience? But then Dr. Kissinger goes on: Admittedly, there will be a very serious problem of Israel's security, Israel will to all intents give up its security, but we have a remedy: we will give her guarantees. Guarantees! Mr. Kissinger is not only a statesman, but also a historian and a writer, and he should remember: In 1924, the famous Locarno treaty was signed; it was a guarantee by the greatest empire of those days for, among other things, the maintenance of a demilitarized zone in the Rhineland. In 1934 the French were told that if they wanted to prevent the German army from marching into the Rhineland they must fight for themselves. Do you recognize the tune, Mrs. Prime Minister? "Fight for yourselves." By 1938, the Sudeten district was taken away from Czechoslovakia. The guarantee? ... In 1939 — we know what happened to Czechoslovakia and to the Czech people.

Mr. Speaker, in the British Parliament there was a very characteristic incident a week ago. Sir Alec Douglas Home, the man who is now Foreign Secretary of Britain and who accompanied Neville Chamberlain to Godesberg, said in view of the embargo which he imposed on equipment for Israel in the very days when we were fighting for our lives, that if Israel was really in danger, he would immediately repeal the embargo and come to Israel's defence. Labour M.P. Fogel interrupted him and said: That is just what you promised Czechoslovakia at Munich. To which Sir Alec Douglas Home replied: "But now it is meant."

In the early fifties, a guarantee was given in the form of a declaration by the Three Powers. To what test was it put until the Suez Campaign? In 1957 a guarantee was given. President Eisenhower, on behalf of the greatest nation in the world, promised: If your passage from Elat or to Elat is blocked, you are entitled to recourse to paragraph 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. You are telling us, Mrs. Prime Minister, that after our withdrawal you were given an explicit American promise that the Egyptian army would not return to Gaza. It returned within 24 hours. You ran to Mr. Dulles and said to him: But you promised! Why do you allow the Egyptian army to stay in Gaza? And what did he answer? "So I promised. So what! Are you going to make another war?"

After all this we can only say: Give up our security for guarantees? There is no guarantee that can guarantee a guarantee.

We will remember that. But you, Gentlemen of the Cabinet, you must be careful, for you stand committed to withdrawal by your own decision. And then you say: But what about security? To which Henry Kissinger replies: We shall see to your security and give you a guarantee, and you will be a protected state.

That is the meaning of the conference which has been decided on for us. Therefore, from the viewpoint of the supreme national interest, Mrs. Prime Minister and Members of the Cabinet, tender your resignation. You have no mandate to assume commitments on behalf of this people that affect the Land of Israel and the security of the nation; and those two are identical. You have no mandate whatsoever. Even the Minister of Defence has admitted it in public. Indeed, your mandate has run out.

In fact, it ran out, even according to the law, on October 30. The law says: "Upon a new Knesset being elected, the Government is deemed to have resigned on the day of the election." If the elections had taken place on October 30, you would have been deemed in law to have resigned on that day. They were postponed. Why? Only because of the war. But those people elected the Knesset four years ago. Those four years are over. The term of this Knesset was extended only because of what is called "force majeure." After the four years are over, you no longer have a mandate. And since you have no mandate on behalf of the people for the Knesset, you have no mandate on behalf of the Knesset whose term has run out. And that you should make evident, literally, by the honourable political act of going to the President.

Then it will be obvious to the whole world that you are merely an interim government. You will not have to explain it: A government, as the common legal formula goes, in statu demissionis. Then you will tell all those who have chosen the date for you: We cannot undertake any serious commitment on behalf of the people for the future of the country and the people. Therefore, if cannot be on December 10; let it be in January. We will have to negotiate a peace treaty between us and our enemies. We have always been in favour of such negotiations, without any encumbrance of a commitment to implement Resolution 242 or commitment to partition the Land of Israel again through a withdrawal. For a peace treaty, one must be prepared to negotiate on an equal footing, each side with its proposals. But you cannot hold such negotiations in December, for you have no mandate.

On December 31 this year, the people will elect a new Knesset, and within a few weeks that Knesset will be functioning and a Cabinet will be formed in accordance with the verdict of the people. The government that will hold authority from the electorate and from the elected Knesset is the government that will conduct the negotiations.

Mr. Speaker, the Government has also shown considerable irresponsibility about the latest Kissinger-Sadat agreement. The Prime Minister has told us here she had consulted on that subject with the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee and also with the heads of the Opposition. With all due respect, I must correct you on this point. If you had made it, I would not refer to it.

The Prime Minister, G. Meir: I said that about our demand to postpone the Knesset session, and you agreed.

Menachem Begin: Yes, I do not deny that. About the postponement of the Knesset session, yes, I am sorry, if I have been wrong about this, I am prepared to correct myself.

All I want to say is because I read certain articles and listen to certain rumours, it is my duty to tell the public. To the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, you present your decisions after the event.

Moshe Carmel (Labour-Mapam Alignment): Not always. Menachem Begin: Pardon me, Mr. Carmel, I am speaking about the rule.

Haim Landau (Gahal): And even if you present them, you reject our advice. When you have consulted the Committee, you have never accepted our advice. But generally you have not consulted it. Not about the cease-fire and not about supplies for the Third Army. Post mortem.

Menachem Begin: As for my friend, Dr. Rimak, M.K., and myself, Mrs. Prime Minister, we always enjoy talking

with you, but in all our conversations you have let us know things after the event, with the one and only exception of the Sadat-Kissinger agreement; and then we made our remarks, but you did not take them into consideration.

Why do I say that you were irresponsible in accepting that agreement? Really, why did you make all that fuss about it? Agreed, you have made an agreement. What does Egypt get from that agreement? The Third Army, which was encircled, besieged, doomed to surrender, is brought to life again. What do we get? A promise to release our prisoners in Egypt. Not all our prisoners, and we know that the most terrible problem is exactly that of our prisoners in Syria, and let me say no more about that. And a promise by Egypt to relax the blockade they have imposed at Raï-el-Mandeh. Relaxation. How did the Egyptians put it? We have proclaimed no blockade, we need not proclaim that it is lifted. An Egyptian destroyer and two other destroyers, is there and do not allow a convoy of ships to pass to Haifa. They have proclaimed no blockade. Relaxation!

You thought that agreement should be signed. You knew that the Egyptians interpret the agreement in their own way and have not given up their interpretation. But you signed. Now they cry deadlock. And let us play that our prisoners will be released. Today they have not arrived yet. Let us pray. And we have come to words, and more than that, with the Fatah. Irresponsibility.

Mr. Speaker, once upon a time, all through the years, there was a slogan in this country: We have no choice. What great strength did this give us. No choice but to be victorious. To stand. This is how we won. Today this Government has reversed the meaning of the slogan: no choice but to receive instructions, the date of the cease-fire, 333, this age with the implementation of 242. No choice. We said we would not agree to contingents from countries that maintain no diplomatic relations with us in the U.N. force. There are there; no choice. Do you not realize the danger of having that slogan, with all the forces in a nation surrounded by enemies?

We say we do have a choice. First of all the people must be told the truth about what the enemy wants. This very day, a newspaper in the Arab country, that moderate Arab country, Lebanon, said this in its 10 days: "Then it was forced at the peace conference in Geneva to return to the borders of 1967, that does not mean the end of the struggle. The struggle must end only when the Zionist entity is uprooted." All our enemies continue to want our annihilation. That is the truth. That truth must be told to our people here in the country and to the large people all over the world and to all our friends in the free countries.

We have strength. In the United States, there is a Jewish community the like of which there has never been in the history of our people. They must be told what Henry Kissinger's words mean. And to him we must also address a few words from this room. You are a Jew. You are not this sort of achieve high office in the country of your residence. Remember the past. There have been such Jews, who out of a complex of concern that they might be accused of acting for the benefit of their people because they were Jews, did the contrary, as in Abba Hava's famous story: "Slavery within Liberty." Let Dr. Kissinger beware of this distortion of what he calls being objective.

Mordechai Ben-Porat (Labour-Mapam Alignment): Mr. Begin, would you really tell him to his face? Would you tell him?

Menachem Begin: Certainly. Not only would I tell him I hope to meet him again and I will tell him.

And an enormous strength will stand behind us in the struggle for the future of our people. But our new policy must first of all be founded on belief in the justice of our cause. How can you say our cause is just while you use the term "occupied territories" to this day and while you have committed yourselves to withdraw from them? If they are occupied, as you yourselves say, you are asked: How long will they remain occupied? The justice of our cause: Israel, our homeland, our country. It will not be partitioned. And without it, there also is no security for us. The justice of our cause: we went into a defensive war to make sure that those territories which had served the enemy as bases for aggression would not become areas of aggression again. But you destroy the foundation of the great political campaign for our future, the justice of our cause. On that justice we will be able to build our own policy.

There is a deep-going partnership of interests between the free nations and a strong Israel, and that must be thought out very clearly. It is not at all inevitable that Communism will take over the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, and ultimately all the oil resources in this part of the world. We prevent it from taking over. We are a strong country, a country whose security is evident to all and the justice of whose cause is clear. We have a choice. We must conduct a new policy, and the people will also decide on a new leadership.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday, we, the members of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, visited Sinai and Egypt. We have seen things that are hard to believe if one does not see them with one's own eyes. A battlefield is a sad sight, with hundreds of tanks and guns, if one knows what has happened to the people who manned them, ours, the enemy's. A sad sight. We also saw our soldiers. We saw them and their famous commanders. We heard them. I tell you that this army is mighty in strength and spirit. Let us not boast, but the truth must be told: There has never been a better army. The source of our faith is the justice of our cause. That is why we can say today, with full faith in our future, in overcoming our enemies, in confidence in Israel in the peace that will come: How goodly are thy soldiers, Jacob, thy defenders, Israel.

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Handwritten text in Hebrew: "מדינת ישראל"



Rachel Helle of Israel (right) who came third in the women's 1,500-meter event at the Asian Games in the Philippines, congratulates gold medal winner Milayo Inoue of Japan. (AP radiophoto)

Israeli girl wins bronze in Asian track meet

MANILA (AP). — Israel's five-member delegation jubilantly cheered Friday after Rachel Helle placed third in the women's 1,500-meter final race for the Asian Amateur Athletic Association track and field championships.

The medal was the second of the six-day games for the Israeli team. It came in the last event in which an Israeli was scheduled to compete on the final day. The Israelis had competed in six of the 39 events.

The heavy security which the Philippine authorities had thrown around the Israeli team during the six days of the competition was briefly lifted to permit Miss Helle, a 23-year-old secretary from Beit Yitzhak, to meet with newsmen. Guards with walkie-talkies stood by a careful eye during the interview. "We are not bothered by the security," Miss Helle said. "It is for our own good."

Dressed in her aquamarine uniform, Miss Helle said she did not expect to win a medal in the competition. "I was just hoping... when we came here, I did not expect that I would finish near the top."

She said she hoped to compete in the 1974 Asian games in Tehran. She said her performance here was below the record she had established at home and in competition in Europe. Her record was 4:25.3 minutes; her time here was 4:34.6 minutes.

Israel's other medal, a gold, was earned by Orit Abramowitz, 16, a high school student from Netanya, in the opening day in the high jump. Miss Abramowitz, considered one of the prettiest contenders, said she had stopped training for two weeks last month when Israel first decided not to send a team, then resumed when the decision was reversed.

Dollar reaches highest point in 10 months

LONDON (UPI). — The U.S. dollar on Friday reached heights it had not touched in 10 months. Gold fell slightly as the dollar gained everywhere.

Its biggest gain was in London, where for one brief period the British pound became cheaper in dollar terms than at any time since January.

The pound's price sank to \$2.3570 at that point. A slight recovery took it up to \$2.3580 by late afternoon.

In Brussels the dollar's rate Friday was the best since mid-May. In Frankfurt it touched its highest point since June 7. In Paris it rose above its fixed parity price for the first time, a price reached Thursday for the first time since March.

The dollar gained in every European money market — up to 2.753 guilders in Amsterdam, up to 19.45 schillings in Vienna, up in all three Scandinavian exchanges, up half a percentage point to 39.54 Belgian francs on the Brussels official market.

In Zurich the dollar gained as well, up to 3.2175 Swiss francs at the market's close.

In France the financial dollar used by tourists reached and then climbed above the official exchange rate parity of 4.9044 francs. It closed at 4.61 francs, up from Thursday's 4.5775. The officially-used commercial dollar moved up to 4.5075, another gain.

The dollar broke the 600-lire level in Milan, closing at 601.66 lire compared with Thursday's close of 598.

Frankfurt's currency exchange fixed the dollar's value at 2.6450 marks, the highest fixed price since June 7. By the close it had inched up to 2.65 marks, the highest since May 30.

Gold closed 25 cents an ounce lower in Zurich's big-volume market, at \$387.50; that was the officially-fixed price in London as well, but late trading pulled gold back to \$390 an ounce in London, its overnight price. In Paris, the metal closed at \$391.02.

U.S. acetic acid plant for U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW (AP). — Two American firms on Friday signed a \$45m. chemical agreement with the Soviet Union to deliver an entire factory here, officials said.

The agreement was concluded between the Lummus Co. of New Jersey and Monsanto of Missouri and Technomashimport, the Soviet Agency responsible for importing process technology.

The pact calls for the design and delivery of an acetic acid plant to be constructed in the Ukrainian town of Sverdlovsk.

A spokesman for Lummus said it was the first U.S.-Soviet deal that involved a completely equipped production plant. He said previous deals were separate pieces of equipment only.

The plant will produce 150,000 tons of acetic acid annually by 1978. The chemical is a major "building block" of the petrochemical industry.

Music Review Jerusalem concerts continue on schedule

By YOHANAN BOEHM

MUSIC-making, uninterrupted during the hostilities, continues according to schedule, though concerts begin earlier because of restricted bus services.

The third subscription concert of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra (November 18) opened with a Bach Cantata (No. 196 "Der Herr denkt an uns"), not a great work but a pleasant one, given in a fairly satisfying performance. The following "Metamorphoses on a Galliard" by Noam Sheriff we have heard already in a more concentrated and convincing performance (directed by the composer himself) proving again that conductor Avraham Kaplan has no interest in or talent for orchestral music. Nevertheless, he gave Kodaly's "Missa Brevis" a good rendering to which the soloists (Stella Richmond, Mira Zakai, Menasse Hadjes and Willy Haparnas) and the Aviv Philharmonic Choir contributed adequate singing. Kodaly's music is most attractive and full of atmosphere (though the "Hungarian component" mentioned in the programme booklet was not obvious to me).

At the Targ Music Centre in Ein Karem (November 19) the New Israel String Quartet joined by excellent soloists Z. Hersh, presented a charming Quintet by Beethoven and the understated Quintet by Schubert. These were in contrast to the Second String Quartet by Josef Tal which in tense harsh sentences brought more contemporary sounds into focus. If the performance (particularly in the Schubert) did not seem to come up to the customary quality, it may well have been the listener who nowadays cannot be as relaxed or concentrated as in "normal" times.

"Old and New," the subscription series of the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra at the Jerusalem Theatre (November 20) accentuated the former, rather than the latter as the Bartok Ballet "The Miraculous Mandarin" (1919) had any "new" sounds. Avidon's "Spring Overture" (1973) kept wisely within acceptable boundaries and, in its re-examination of experimental and avant-garde tendencies, offered a very pleasant experience. The work showed the hand of an experienced master of form and orchestration, and its clear texture and fluent thematic elaboration contributed to its public acclaim. Conductor Naam Sheriff directed the Avidon premiere with dedication, but it was only in the Bartok that he showed more than routine involvement, exacting a most impressive performance from the members of the orchestra. In the Handel no harpsichord was employed for the continuo (though available on stage), while in the two harpsichord concertos, strangely enough, no doubtless was used to strengthen the bass line for better balance. Hilde Jonas was the dedicated soloist in the F minor Concerto by J.S. Bach and in one by his son Johann Christian.

With so much English spoken among the audience at the orchestra's concerts, the Broadcasting Authority might consider including programme notes in English as well.

Maintenance to son

In the Supreme Court sitting as Court of Civil Appeals

Before Justices Landau, Ben-Zion and Cohn

A.B. Appellant v. C.B. Respondent (C.A. 723-72).

Father must pay maintenance to recalcitrant son

The Jerusalem Post

LAW REPORT

Edited by Doris Lankin

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1973

The Supreme Court, by majority decision, partly allowed an appeal against a judgment of the Haifa District Court delivered on December 10, 1972 (in C. 58-72).

The respondent is the 11-year-old son of the appellant. After his parents' marriage had failed, the Rabbinical Court gave custody of the respondent to his father. But he refused to go and live with his father and the Supreme Court eventually held that he could not be forced to do so.

Meanwhile the District Court granted the boy a maintenance order against his father to the sum of IL250 a month, holding that this should be the father's contribution towards his upkeep, estimated at IL600 per month.

The father appealed against this order, arguing that the District Court had erred in imposing any maintenance payments on him as, in accordance with the Supreme Court precedent in C.A. 425-68 (1 P.D. 23-309), a father is under no obligation to provide a rebellious son with a high standard of living which his mother has fixed for him, but is bound only to provide him with a subsistence.

In the appeal to the Supreme Court the appellant appeared on his own behalf and Mr. Weingarten appeared for the respondent.

Judgment

Justice Landau, who delivered the first opinion of the Supreme Court, Justice Ben-Zion concurring, noted that the boy and his mother live with the latter's parents and they provide the boy with food and roof over his head. It is the duty of a father, he held, to participate in the maintenance of his child, and this duty takes priority over any duty of the mother's parents to provide the child with free board and lodging. However, from the list of expenses which the child's mother has submitted to the court, it would appear that she spends more on the child than is necessary in order to maintain an average standard of living and she is not entitled to force the child's father to maintain him at an excessive standard of living. He, for his part, therefore, continued Justice Landau, thought it would be more reasonable to fix a sum of IL400 per month as maintenance for an 11-year-old boy, and of this sum the appellant should contribute IL150 per month.

Turning next to the question of back payments, Justice Landau noted that the appellant had ceased making maintenance payments to his son in September 1971, but that the action for maintenance had been brought only in February 1972. He thought, therefore, that the appellant was correct in arguing that the boy had obviously not gone short until the action was brought and that therefore he had no claim against his father for that period. Furthermore, held Justice Landau, the child's mother and grandparents had not demanded restitution of the money they had spent on the boy.

Appeal partly allowed by majority decision, with IL500 costs. Judgment given on September 12, 1973.

THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF RAMAT HASHARON

TENDER NO. 6/73 (REPEAT)

THE ISRAEL SEWERAGE PROJECT

The Local Council of Ramat Hasharon hereby invites contractors to submit tenders for sewerage works.

Tender No. 6/73 is for the building of an above-ground housing and a sub-structure below-ground housing for Sewage Pumping Station No. 2, development of the station site, and construction of an access road.

Tenders, Documents and Forms can be obtained from the Secretary of the Local Council, Secretariat Bldg., Ramat Hasharon, against payment of IL200 (non-refundable).

Bidders should submit their bids in two copies on the forms to be supplied them, and in compliance with the conditions of the tender.

Bids accompanied by a bank guarantee of 5% of the bid total, valid for a period ending 120 days from the last date set for the submission of bids, must be placed in the tender box in the office of the Secretary of the Local Council, Ramat Hasharon, on or before December 14, 1973.

Envelopes containing the bid should be marked:

The Israel Sewerage Project

Tender No. 6/73, Ramat Hasharon

Bids may also be submitted by registered post. Bids submitted after December 14 (for whatever reason) will not be considered.

Terms of Payment: as specified in the Tender Documents.

Bids may be submitted by contractors who have been prequalified and have been notified to the effect. Tenders may also be submitted by others who are registered in the Contractors' Register under the sections Sewerage, Drainage and Waterworks. These contractors will be supplied with Prequalification Forms on purchase of the Tender Documents.

Such contractors will be informed of the decision on their qualification, within 10 days of the receipt of the completed application forms.

A site inspection tour for contractors will be held on December 4, 1973, leaving from the office of the Engineer to the Council at 9 a.m.

The Tender Board does not undertake to accept the lowest or any bid for the entire Tender or parts thereof.

F. Balkin
Local Council of Ramat Hasharon

Football season under way six weeks behind schedule

By JACK LEON

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

L. AVIV. — The 1973/74 football season kicked off yesterday, six weeks behind schedule because of the Yom Kippur war, and with a number of players still on active duty. The occasion was marked by 21 games in the National League, a return of the sunshine in many places.

However, the crowds were far less than usual for the opening of the football season, and the agency situation also affected the game. Some players, still in the army, turned up for their games in uniform and changed into soccer kit at the ground.

Haifa Maccabi made a little bit of sports history by bringing National League football to Upper Galilee for the first time, when they played their "home" match against Saba Haifa at Kfar Haim. It was to give soldiers serving on the Golan Heights and Mount Hermon an opportunity to see top-class football and many men in uniform among the capacity crowd of 1,500 that packed the tiny kibbutz and for the occasion.

They were rewarded with the highest score, as Kfar Saba came back from a 1-2 deficit to go victorious by 3-2. The winner was their centre-forward Fogel, who scored three times, two of them from lovely set pieces. Haifa Maccabi, who contributed to a thoroughly enjoyable match, pointed their fans by only one goal.

LEAGUE "A" NORTH

Tel Aviv Shimon 0, Ramat Gan Haifa 1; Kiryat Ats Haifa 0, Migdal Ha'emek Haifa 0; Saba Haifa 1, Haifa Maccabi 2; Kfar Saba Haifa 0, Jerusalem Haifa 0; Tel Aviv Maccabi 2, Beersheba Haifa 1; Haifa Maccabi 1, Beersheba Haifa 1; Kiryat Shimon Haifa 0, Acre Haifa 3 (abandoned in the 6th minute).

LEAGUE "A" SOUTH

Margot Haifa 1, Ramat Haifa 1; Beersheba Haifa 0, Saba Haifa 0; Migdal Haifa 0, Tel Aviv Haifa 0; Dimona Haifa 0, Bat Yam Haifa 0; Beersheba Haifa 0, Kiryat Shimon Haifa 0; Kiryat Shimon Haifa 0, Acre Haifa 3 (abandoned in the 6th minute).

2nd hat-trick in four days

LONDON (AP). — Bob Latchford, scored his second hat-trick in four days yesterday as his team upset Leicester 3-0. The win sent Birmingham level on points with West Ham, but they hold joint top place in the English First Division soccer league.

Top team Leeds kept its undefeated record with a 0-0 tie at Derby and is way ahead with 29 points out of 17 games.

Four teams — Newcastle, Liverpool, Everton and Burnley — are bracketed together in second place. Burnley edged Stoke 1-0 and crept level with the other three, who all earned a point each.

Division One results: Birmingham 3, Leicester 0; Burnley 1, Stoke 0; Sheffield U. 1, Derby 0; Leeds 0, Everton 1; Newcastle 1; Manchester U. 0, Norwich 0; Queens Park Rangers 1, Liverpool 2; Tottenham Hotspur 1, Wolverhampton 3; West Ham 1, Arsenal 2.

Women's basketball

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

Tel Aviv. — The first round of matches of the 1973/74 women's national basketball league season took place on Friday evening (men's national league games, scheduled to begin last month, have still not got under way because of the emergency and it has not yet been announced when a start will be made to the new season).

The results of the women's matches were:

Tel Aviv Maccabi 50, Tel Aviv Maccabi South 27; Jerusalem Haifa 54, Haifa Maccabi 39; Maccabi Michael Haifa 16, Tel Aviv Asa 0 (abandoned after 4 minutes).

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Friday's Rates

OT RATES

2.3570/90 per \$

2.4440/70 per \$

3.2020/50 per \$

4.4950/4.975 per \$

4.6000/4.6100 per \$

600.50/601.50 per \$

39.45/53 per \$

2.7375/2.7400 per \$

280.30/50 per \$

Price: \$894/90%

EDWARD RATES

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ECHOES OF 1967

DEFENCE Minister Dayan's warning against any precipitate retreat at the planned Geneva Conference has taken somewhat by surprise those who were quick to assume that whatever has been decided in Washington, enthusiastically received in Cairo, and declared to be too little in Moscow is already sealed and signed and not to be argued with. It is by no means that Dayan is not in search of peace; it was he who offered the Egyptians to withdraw not only from the Canal bank itself, but also from a considerable area of land to the east, in Sinai, as a first step towards a peace agreement, and who set up such conditions in the West Bank of the Jordan area that the Jordan front remained absolutely quiet during the war, despite the strong Arab pressure on King Hussein to open another front there, the bridges remained open and movement across them continued.

Much of the world, and apparently many Israelis, have fallen victim to the excellent Egyptian propaganda line that all they seek is their rights, their land, the areas they lost in the war in 1967. This is a most appealing line, and we should not automatically brand as enemies everybody who supports it in the Arab world. The Israeli public might be expected to remember the anxious days of early June 1967. Six years is a long time for the memories of those not directly concerned, but the State Department for one certainly is aware that the fighting in this area did not begin in 1967 with an unaccountable attack by Israel on Egypt, Syria and Jordan. The war in 1967 was finally triggered by the fact that President Nasser chased off the U.N. detachment stationed at Sharm el-Sheikh and declared the Straits mined and closed to

Israel shipping. For an anxious week, while Egyptian and other Arab troops were making their final war preparations in Sinai, the U.S. and other "maritime" nations sought some way of taking action at Sharm that would be short of a shooting war, but failed to devise any move that would be both safe and effective. There were no occupied areas to be regained at that time, and the aim of the war was more bluntly stated by Egypt as the destruction of Israel. The common phrase was that they would "push the Israelis into the sea," and the world was profoundly sympathetic.

President Sadat has been wiser than his predecessor and less bloodthirsty in his public statements. But had he sought peace — as he has now persuaded so many people — it was his for the asking since 1967, with the Canal and much else thrown in.

A return to the 1967 borders could well bring Sam missiles to Gaza and to the Golan Heights and threaten Israel's ability to patrol its own air space. These threats diminish if there are prospects of real peace. But there has been little evidence out of Cairo that Sadat will go one step further in that direction than he needs to satisfy the U.S. for the time being, in the reasonable certainty that they will not ask too much of him, lest he be challenged by other Arab states further away from the scene of battle.

For any real progress to be made, Sadat will have to show some courage and commitment in making peace. For the progress to be anything but an illusion, the Israeli public will have to stop looking only at October 6, and remember to look back a little further in the history of our conflict with Egypt.

WHITEHALL STILL THINKS POLICY IS EVEN-HANDED

By DAVID LENNON
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

THE British arms embargo was made into an anti-Israel policy by Israel, not Britain, according to thinking in the Foreign Office. The first to complain about the embargo were the Egyptians, whose ambassadors protested to the Foreign Office 24 hours before the Israeli diplomats registered their objections.

The Egyptians did not press their case when they saw the future which Israel was kicking up about the policy, which had been applied before the government knew what weapons or equipment were actually due for delivery. In the over-all balance, the British believe that the net effect in military terms was probably more harmful to the Arabs than Israel.

These are the facts as seen in Whitehall, and they certainly clash with Israeli thinking on the subject. It is readily acknowledged that there is strain in the relations between the two countries, but again, the British believe that this strain is largely on the Israeli side. The disagreement, it is admitted, has been there basically since the Harrogate speech of the Foreign Secretary in 1970 which called for a virtual Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories.

The British are therefore not very surprised that Israel should have disliked the joint statement of the E.E.C. Foreign Ministers a few weeks back, because as Prime Minister Edward Heath put it, the resolution is closely based on the Harrogate speech. It is recognised here that the E.E.C. statement is no more than that, a common statement. This does not mean that the E.E.C. has yet evolved a common foreign policy, and it will be a long time until that statement of policy can be translated into action. None the less, it should be seen as an indication that Europe is now more likely to vote together at the U.N. than in the past. It indicates, in the British

view, that if any action is required, then the E.E.C. countries would be more likely to take joint action.

It is understood here that any offer of British good offices to mediate in the Middle East dispute would be unpopular with Israel. It is acknowledged that only the superpowers have any leverage on the combatants and that therefore Britain and the E.E.C. must perform a minor role, if any.

At the same time, it is pointed out that the U.N. will have to play some role in any settlement reached. And it is considered that it would be wise to ensure that the U.N. plays some part in bringing about peace, otherwise the member states who must have to ratify any final agreement might make difficulties.

Peace-keeping force

The British believe that any peace settlement would involve a system of guarantees with demilitarized zones and a peace-keeping force. This peace-keeping force should be sufficiently powerful actually to stop either side from launching an attack on the other, and therefore it would have to be manned by units of genuinely strong armies. Here the British believe that the leading European nations have a role to play.

At the same time, it was assured that the British are not concerned with face or prestige. "We would not insist on a seat at a peace conference if that raised problems," it was stated emphatically.

Accusations that the Foreign Office policy is pro-Arab and totally anti-Israeli annoy officials here. "Our policy doesn't suit the Arabs' book either. They want us to accept the French interpretation of Resolution 242 with its call for Israeli withdrawal from 'the' territories. We said 'no'. They wanted us to support sanctions against Israel. We said 'no'. It is also wrong to accuse us of having acted now as we did in 1938 at Munich. Then we changed our minds, we made a new concession. This time we

haven't. Our policy is consistent with what we stated back in 1970," they claim.

The British claim that just as they are not giving the Arabs 100 per cent of what they want, neither are they giving Israel 100 per cent of what she wants. The Arabs accept this, why can't Israel? they ask.

The British feel that their policy does not look favourable to Israel because basically they believe that the Arabs have come towards Israel since 1967, but Israel hasn't budged. It is the Israelis who have at this stage to be persuaded to compromise, they assert, and that means giving up occupied lands in exchange for peace.

An example of the Arab concessions which have already been made, in the British view, is that before 1967 they wouldn't even accept the name of Israel. Their acceptance of Resolution 242 brought acceptance of the existence of Israel, and this is a big step forward.

Another reason for the strain in the relationship between the U.K. and Israel is, in the assessment of British, that Israel considers itself a special case, and expects others to take a similar view. As there is no special relationship between the two countries, therefore there can be no special consideration.

The British say that they have no desire to act against Israel's interest, but if there is a clash between pursuing the interests of Britain and those of Israel, then Israel should not feel badly done by if the British pursue their own interests.

British interest in the Middle East at the moment is to see a settlement brought about which will enable normal relations to be maintained with all sides, without having to be forced to take a stand on one side or the other on every occasion when Arabs and Israelis come together, be it in war or at some professional international conference where the squabbles always seem to surface. The British want a "both — and" rather than an "either — or" situation.

Dry Bones



No place where moral status still matters

IN its "Day of Atonement" leader on October 8, the "International Herald Tribune" wrote:

"The sudden onslaught, however, has done more to destroy the moral foundation of the Arab position in those parts of the world where moral status has importance than the reprisal raids did to damage Israel's standing."

Today, nearly two months later, it may be stated that this fear — or was it hope? — has not materialized in any significant way. Something worse has been realized: there is no place in the world that matters for practical purposes where moral status has importance. On the one hand, the role of symbol, there are Denmark and Holland, and perhaps one or two more little pockets of moral perspective that have not come to our attention. But these do not count for much, in the centrally heated council-rooms where moral indignation — such as arises — can be translated into action.

Apart from these tiny pockets of decency, and apart from a few sizeable pockets of public opinion — which also doesn't really often count for much, not even in the purported democracies — do you know of another such massive display of moral nakedness, such an overwhelming attention, even compared to the days of the Hitler Holocaust — that "the world is full of moral rot" (to use the words which Genesis 6:11 ascribes to God when he was deciding to bring the Deluge)? "In the days of Balaam and Kiasgar there is no room in Europe for altruism," says André Fontaine, Editor of "Le Monde," a newspaper I had not known to be straining its altruism before the days of Balaam and Kiasgar.

No self-respect

And also such a nauseating spectacle of lack of elementary self-respect: nations that once "held dominion over palm and pine," that once reeled "drunk with sight of power," that shook the world with the thunder of "liberty, equality, fraternity," that set out to teach the world idealism and how to establish thousand-year reigns — these nations and their lackeys now huddle together abjectly, cringing in even-handed beggary for the favour of another: squirm from the "reeling tube" in which they "put their trust." Indeed, as Rudyard Kipling said in his prophetic "Recessional" (1897) from which the above phrases are quoted or paraphrased: "Lo, all their pomp of yesterday/Is one with Nineveh and Tyre."

This is not new for them. There is no aware person alive over the age of fifteen who has not, under standing, seen them come eagerly scurrying to one or another stall in the world's marketplace to offer each other's blood and their own honour in exchange for some equivalent of oil. And then have to throw some of their own blood into the bargain.

Czechoslovakia, twice in thirty years died without much disturbing the moral thermostat in those radiator-counsellors, and Republics can Spain; and the Gypsies along with the Jews of pre-Israel Europe, and Balaam, Indonesians, and non-Moslem Sudanese — and Russia's

PERSONAL OPINION

MOSHE KOHN

Tatars, Turkey's Armenians, Iraq's Assyrians. There are more. So we Jews are not a special case.

But we are. History has made us so. History — at least the history of the West, which includes also certain chapters of Near Eastern history — seems to have signed us to so many places, of symbol, those who have stood and stood in the way of those seeking to press all humanity into a slave of sameness and who have refused to still refuse to be thus pressed. Our sin, and the sin of the other murdered peoples I have mentioned or not mentioned, is not our alleged "bad behaviour" on any particular matter, but our stubborn differentness.

Through the ages

When Ur's Nimrod wished to send his juggernaut rolling on Patriarch Abraham stood in the way. Egypt's Pharaoh stumbled on Moses. Persia's Haman and Abshar were thwarted by Mordechai and Esther. Syria's Antiochus was demoralized by Mattathias and Judah. Rome's Vespasian was driven to distraction by Yohanan of Gush Halav and Shimon bar Giora. Hadrian was by Bar-Kochba. Rabi Yohanan ben Zaccai and his disciples dealt the final defeat to Vespasian and all the future emperors and tsars, popes and caliphs, presidents and prime ministers, chancellors and secretaries bent on repressing all humanity in a matrix.

The Jews as a people refuse to be melted down and repressed. As we survive them, as we study Nineveh and Tyre and the growing number of epigones, museum showcases, we are a bit implacable mockery to those who are still trying. We remind them of their moral nakedness; we remind them of all the blood they have spilled and would forget; we remind them that the Ninevehs and Tyrs they wish to emulate are today labelled shards in museum showcases and "colossal wrecks" whose decay, boundless and the lone and level sands stretch far away," as they were described Shelly's. Ozymandias.

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NOTICE

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ISRAEL PRESS

On disengagement

Davar (Histadrut) notes that successful conclusion of the prisoner exchange and implementation of other articles in the agreement shows that it has passed the test. It would not be erroneous to claim that on the issue of disengagement and separation of forces, too, both sides have mutual interests that may be exploited. The effort must be made in all sincerity and one

should not despair in advance of the prospect of success on this issue.

Haaretz (non-party) agrees that Israel and Egypt have a mutual interest in a separation of forces. "Israel accepts the idea in principle, and if Egypt is not intent on resuming fighting she can derive no little benefit from agreement on this point. The decision to continue negotiations today possibly indicates that the Egyptians do not expect only Israel to display flexibility."

Omer (Histadrut), on the other hand, doubts whether the proposal for a separation of forces will be accepted. Egypt, says the paper, believes in her ability to secure achievements because of her political successes. Furthermore, she has looming over her the possibility of pressure by the Arab countries at the Algiers summit.

Haifa (National Religious) explains the party's call for a national emergency government and postponement of the elections. The principal reason is that the security and political situation should be paramount, and that there should be no incentive for inter-party polemics. Moreover, the inquiry commission should be given a chance to draw its conclusions before the elections and a national emergency government may regain public trust and infuse the people with hope.

Reader's Digest

American Edition
October 1973

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Readers' letters

Need for soul searching

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — I was pleased and relieved to read in your paper post, Mr. Dayan still enjoys the absolute trust and confidence of most Israelis. I was rather dismayed at the rumours that he has become a "fallen hero." If this were indeed the fact, it would have shown that we are a very ungrateful lot indeed who are not satisfied with anything less than a perfect magician.

Unfortunately, we also seem to be engaged in looking for scapegoats for whatever "went wrong." I read in one of the magazines that our Chief of Military Intelligence said to a foreign reporter that he is aware that his days are numbered in his job. I sincerely hope he is wrong. Ideally of course an intelligence chief should be infallible.

But it is well known that no such animal ever existed. History is full of stories of very competent intelligence departments, which failed to use perfectly correct information provided by their agents because it "did not fit in the picture" as seen by the department and/or its chief. The best known during World War Two, to mention just one, was "Cicero."

In my humble opinion we're all to blame for whatever "went wrong." Our past quick victories over the

History's lesson

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Those who wish to profit politically by accusing the Israeli Government and defence establishment of negligence in the days immediately preceding the war might pause to consider a striking parallel from the long war between Athens and Sparta in antiquity.

Throughout the war, Athens was weakened and failed to make the best of its successes because of its vicious internal political struggles. The ultimate example came in 406 B.C.E. In that year, the Athenian fleet won a resounding victory over the Spartans, but instead of showing gratitude, the city had its victorious admirals condemned to death. The reason: that they had failed to rescue shipwrecked sailors and the bodies of the dead after the battle (which they had been prevented from doing by a storm). Two years later, the Spartan fleet defeated an Athenian fleet under new admirals and took the city by siege, finally ending the war.

The parallel with the present situation is very obvious. Israel has just achieved a remarkable military success which is already being ranked above that of 1967 (when she herself made the surprise attack after weeks of preparation). If there were failures in the period just before the war, these should by all means be sought out and the lessons learnt for the future. But if anyone wishes to make this an excuse for ejecting the leadership under which the success was achieved, let him remember what happened to Athens.

M.F. LOWE
Jerusalem, October 28.

BAB EL-MANDEB BLOCKADE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Perhaps the most effective contribution the British Government can now make towards easing the situation in the present stage of the Middle East conflict is to strive for the ending of Syria's Yemen blockade of Bab el-Mandeb.

I recall how, after the Six Day War, when November 30, 1967 was confirmed by the British Government as the date for granting independence to Aden, representations were made to the British Foreign Office to take precautionary measures to prevent a future blockade of Bab el-Mandeb because this could be another *caveat delicti*. Needless to say, the reply was in the negative. It seems to me that the British Government has a moral responsibility in this matter and should use its good offices to this end without delay.

P.S. GOURGEY
Assistant Honorary Secretary,
British Zionist Federation
Jerusalem (East Twickenham),
November 6.

THE QUARREL OF THE GENERALS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — The unifying quarrels between our generals and the much publicized interviews amounting to inquiries on the conduct of the war given by them are a source of distress to the people of Israel who are all involved in one way or another.

This can only give satisfaction to our enemies and is a gross disservice to the soldier and to the relatives of the fallen.

The morale of the people of Israel will not break and it is the duty of our military and political leaders to set an example of determined unity in the face of the clear threat to our existence. When it was in Britain during World War II, this sort of thing was called spreading alarm and despondency, and our generals and politicians should be the last people to do it.

JOSEPH DANOVITCH
Bat Yam, November 12.

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